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by the Navy Department, with the approval of President Humphreys, civilian director.

It is contemplated to make a five-month course for the training of an officer; one month to be devoted to military and ship duties training at Pelham; one month at Stevens to receive the preliminary requirements and duties of an engineer; one month in inspection and repair duties at local shipyards, machine shops and boiler shops; one month at sea in the engine room of different type boats; and one month subsequent training and examination at Stevens. It is expected to have about one hundred men in each of these divisions, or five hundred in all.

Three of the divisions will be quartered in barracks now in the course of construction on the college grounds at the corner of Sixth and Hudson Streets adjoining the Carnegie Laboratory of Engineering. The school divisions will attend classes in the lecture rooms of the college, and will take their meals at the college mess hall at Castle Stevens.

The instructors for the school, with the exception of the civilian director, will be regularly appointed commissioned officers of the United States Naval Auxiliary Reserve and will be selected particularly for their special work.

Quotas are furnished for this school by the various Naval Districts throughout the country as outlined by the Navy Department and are required to meet the following qualifications:

- (a) Men of ability and officer material.
- (b) Age 21 to 30 inclusive.
- (c) Completed high-school course, and graduate of engineering course at a recognized technical school or an equivalent of the above.
- (d) Must be regular Navy, N.N.V., or N.R.F. (any class) for general service.
- (e) Physically qualified for line officer—standard of regular Navy.

ENGLISH MEDICAL STUDENTS AND MILITARY SERVICE

WE learn from the *British Medical Journal* that the Minister of National Service has issued detailed directions with regard to the "protection from military service of medical students" now in civil life. These may be

looked upon as the obverse of Army Council Instruction No. 153 of 1918, which governs the release of medical students from the ranks.

(1) A medical student who on March 5, 1918, was a full-time student at a recognized medical school, and had at that date passed his professional examination in chemistry, physics and biology (or botany and zoology) for a medical degree or license is not (subject to paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 8, below) to be called up, whatever his medical category or grade, so long as he remains a full-time medical student. (2) A medical student who on March 5, 1918, was a full-time student at a recognized medical school, and furnishes to the A.D.R. of his area a certificate from the dean, or corresponding official, of his medical school that he should be able to pass his first professional examination as above on or before July 31 next, is not to be called up before July 31 next, whatever his medical category or grade. If he passes that examination by July 31 next his case will thenceforward be treated as if covered by paragraph 1. If he does not pass by that date he will forthwith be called to the colors if otherwise available and required for service, unless he comes within the terms of paragraph 3. (3) A medical student (other than one whose case is covered, or is to be treated as if covered, by paragraph (1) who is or becomes a full-time student at a recognized medical school, and who is in Category B 2, B 3, C 2 or C 3, or is placed in Grade 3, is not (subject to paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8) to be called up, so long as he remains a full-time student, without reference to the Director of National Service for the region. (4) A student protected under paragraph 3 who does not within twelve months of commencing his professional studies at a recognized medical school pass his first professional examination as above, will forthwith be called up if otherwise available and required for service. (5) A student protected under this instruction who fails to pass his professional examination in anatomy and physiology within thirty-six months of commencing his professional studies at a recognized medical school will similarly be called to the colors. (6) For protection

under this instruction a student must be enrolled in an O.T.C. and fulfil after enrolment the conditions of efficiency laid down for medical cadets. (7) Protected students delaying qualification unnecessarily, or otherwise not satisfactorily pursuing their studies, are to be referred to the director of National Service. (8) Protection will be withdrawn from a student who has been requested in writing by the Ministry of National Service to offer himself as a surgeon probationer, R.N., and has not within twenty-one days applied for enrolment as such. The remaining paragraphs of the instruction—which supersedes all previous instructions relating to the protection of medical students now in civil life—deal with formalities to be observed in the matter of certificates and of applications to tribunals in respect of medical students not hitherto called up but now no longer protected.

WAR WORK OF THE U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

UNDER the provisions of section 16 of an act approved May 22, 1917, and regulations established in accordance therewith, any of the vessels, equipment, stations or personnel of the survey may be transferred by the President in time of national emergency to the service and jurisdiction of the War Department or the Navy Department, and the same may be retransferred to the service and jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce by the President when the necessity for such service no longer exists.

By executive order dated September 24, 1917, the steamers *Surveyor*, *Isis* and *Bache*, their crews and 38 commissioned officers of the survey were transferred to the Navy Department, and 29 commissioned officers and 10 members of the office force were transferred to the War Department with military rank corresponding to their grade in the survey.

Some changes were made in the assignments of these officers; some were rejected for physical or other reasons and were returned to the survey by executive order and others were afterwards assigned in a similar manner. Some members of the crews of the vessels declined to enroll in the Naval Reserves and their

places were filled by the Navy Department. Some employees of the office force and hands in field parties were drafted and others enlisted voluntarily in the Army or Navy. On March 1, 1918, 65 commissioned officers of the survey, 17 members of the office force, 5 ships' officers, 67 seamen and other employees of vessels and 21 hands from field parties, a total of 175 persons, were serving in the Navy or Army.

In conformity with the wishes of the Navy Department, after the beginning of the war all of the topographic, hydrographic and wire-drag work of the survey was directed so as to meet the most urgent military needs of the Navy Department. The work done comprises wire-drag surveys on the New England coast and coast of Florida; hydrographic surveys on the South Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico; the beginning of a survey of the Virgin Islands; the investigation of various special problems for the Navy Department; wire-drag surveys, current observations, and special work on the Pacific coast; and surveys in the Philippine Islands.

The work undertaken for the War Department by the field parties of the Coast and Geodetic Survey was intended to furnish points and elevations for the control of topographic surveys for military purposes. To expedite this work an allotment was made from the appropriation for the War Department to cover the expenses of the field parties employed. The chief of the division of geodesy was authorized to confer with officers of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and officials of the Department of the Interior in regard to the proper coordination of the various operations.

Extensive surveys were undertaken, including primary triangulation, primary traverse, precise leveling and determination of differences of longitude, and good progress has been made, and the results of previous surveys have been made available by copies or in published form as promptly as possible. From April, 1917, to January, 1918, 80 per cent. of the time of the office force of the geodetic division was devoted to war work. At the request of the War Department tables were computed for